

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter.

Published by THE

Sacramento Publishing Company.

W. H. HILLS, General Manager.

Publication Office, Third St., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Published every day of the week, Sundays excepted.

For one year, \$10.00
For six months, \$6.00
For three months, \$3.00

Subscribers served by Carriers at Five CENTS per week. In all other cities and towns the paper can be had of the General Periodical Dealers, Newsman and Bookstore.

Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 line, 1 week, \$1.00

One Square, 2 lines, 1 week, \$1.50

One Square, 3 lines, 1 week, \$2.00

One Square, 4 lines, 1 week, \$2.50

One Square, 5 lines, 1 week, \$3.00

One Square, 6 lines, 1 week, \$3.50

One Square, 7 lines, 1 week, \$4.00

One Square, 8 lines, 1 week, \$4.50

One Square, 9 lines, 1 week, \$5.00

One Square, 10 lines, 1 week, \$5.50

One Square, 11 lines, 1 week, \$6.00

One Square, 12 lines, 1 week, \$6.50

One Square, 13 lines, 1 week, \$7.00

One Square, 14 lines, 1 week, \$7.50

One Square, 15 lines, 1 week, \$8.00

One Square, 16 lines, 1 week, \$8.50

One Square, 17 lines, 1 week, \$9.00

One Square, 18 lines, 1 week, \$9.50

One Square, 19 lines, 1 week, \$10.00

One Square, 20 lines, 1 week, \$10.50

One Square, 21 lines, 1 week, \$11.00

One Square, 22 lines, 1 week, \$11.50

One Square, 23 lines, 1 week, \$12.00

One Square, 24 lines, 1 week, \$12.50

One Square, 25 lines, 1 week, \$13.00

One Square, 26 lines, 1 week, \$13.50

One Square, 27 lines, 1 week, \$14.00

One Square, 28 lines, 1 week, \$14.50

One Square, 29 lines, 1 week, \$15.00

One Square, 30 lines, 1 week, \$15.50

One Square, 31 lines, 1 week, \$16.00

One Square, 32 lines, 1 week, \$16.50

One Square, 33 lines, 1 week, \$17.00

One Square, 34 lines, 1 week, \$17.50

One Square, 35 lines, 1 week, \$18.00

One Square, 36 lines, 1 week, \$18.50

One Square, 37 lines, 1 week, \$19.00

One Square, 38 lines, 1 week, \$19.50

One Square, 39 lines, 1 week, \$20.00

One Square, 40 lines, 1 week, \$20.50

One Square, 41 lines, 1 week, \$21.00

One Square, 42 lines, 1 week, \$21.50

One Square, 43 lines, 1 week, \$22.00

One Square, 44 lines, 1 week, \$22.50

One Square, 45 lines, 1 week, \$23.00

One Square, 46 lines, 1 week, \$23.50

One Square, 47 lines, 1 week, \$24.00

One Square, 48 lines, 1 week, \$24.50

One Square, 49 lines, 1 week, \$25.00

One Square, 50 lines, 1 week, \$25.50

One Square, 51 lines, 1 week, \$26.00

One Square, 52 lines, 1 week, \$26.50

One Square, 53 lines, 1 week, \$27.00

One Square, 54 lines, 1 week, \$27.50

One Square, 55 lines, 1 week, \$28.00

One Square, 56 lines, 1 week, \$28.50

One Square, 57 lines, 1 week, \$29.00

One Square, 58 lines, 1 week, \$29.50

One Square, 59 lines, 1 week, \$30.00

One Square, 60 lines, 1 week, \$30.50

One Square, 61 lines, 1 week, \$31.00

One Square, 62 lines, 1 week, \$31.50

One Square, 63 lines, 1 week, \$32.00

One Square, 64 lines, 1 week, \$32.50

One Square, 65 lines, 1 week, \$33.00

One Square, 66 lines, 1 week, \$33.50

One Square, 67 lines, 1 week, \$34.00

One Square, 68 lines, 1 week, \$34.50

One Square, 69 lines, 1 week, \$35.00

One Square, 70 lines, 1 week, \$35.50

One Square, 71 lines, 1 week, \$36.00

One Square, 72 lines, 1 week, \$36.50

One Square, 73 lines, 1 week, \$37.00

One Square, 74 lines, 1 week, \$37.50

One Square, 75 lines, 1 week, \$38.00

One Square, 76 lines, 1 week, \$38.50

One Square, 77 lines, 1 week, \$39.00

One Square, 78 lines, 1 week, \$39.50

One Square, 79 lines, 1 week, \$40.00

One Square, 80 lines, 1 week, \$40.50

One Square, 81 lines, 1 week, \$41.00

One Square, 82 lines, 1 week, \$41.50

One Square, 83 lines, 1 week, \$42.00

One Square, 84 lines, 1 week, \$42.50

One Square, 85 lines, 1 week, \$43.00

One Square, 86 lines, 1 week, \$43.50

One Square, 87 lines, 1 week, \$44.00

One Square, 88 lines, 1 week, \$44.50

One Square, 89 lines, 1 week, \$45.00

One Square, 90 lines, 1 week, \$45.50

HALE BROS. & CO.

SEASONABLE!

At no time has our DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT offered a greater variety of styles and qualities than at present. The stock has all been carefully selected in the Eastern Markets by our buyers there.

From our POPLINS, at 5 cents per yard, to our FINER TEXTURES, at \$4 50, the entire stock presents a variety calculated to meet the requirements of all classes.

ABSEDELLA SUITINGS, 24 inches, 6 2-3 cents per yard.

(IN LIGHT EVENING SHADES.)

BELGIAN BEIGE, 24 inches, 12 1-2 and 15 cents per yard.

(THESE GOODS ARE REALLY WORTH 20 CENTS PER YARD.)

BROCADED GREEN ADINES, 24 inches, 20 cents per yard.

(MEDIUM AND LIGHT SUMMER SHADES.)

SUMMER CAMEL'S HAIR, 24 inches, All-wool, 22 1-2 cents per yard.

MADRAS CHECK, 24 inches, 25 cents per yard.

(REGULAR VALUE, 40 CENTS.)

RUSSIAN SHOODA, 44-inch, All-wool, 50 cents.

(MEDIUM AND HAVANA COLORS.)

INDIA FOULE, 46 inches, All-wool, 75 cents.

(TERRA COTTA AND RUSSIAN FANCY MIXTURES.)

PRINTED SURAH, 24-INCH

All-silk, in double ring patterns,

Only 90 cents Per Yard!

These Silks, combined with plain Merveilleux to match, are the most exquisitely beautiful of any combination we have ever exhibited, and are destined to become the most Stylish Dress Material of the Season.

Orders by Mail receive special attention, and are filled the day they are received.

HALE BROS. & CO., 829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Two Miles of Houses in Flames—The City Occupied by Marines—Safety of the Khedive—Two Thousand Victims of the Mob—The Canal All Night—An Entire Battalion of Arabs Blown Up—Many Looters Killed by the Marines—The Entire European Quarter Destroyed.

(SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

NEW YORK, July 14th.—The Herald's Alexandria special says: Colonel Long, the African explorer, now acting as American Consul at Alexandria, and a party of men, entered the city yesterday afternoon. He was followed by a battery of Gatlings, which engaged the rear guard of the army of Arabi Pasha, who had fled.

The massacre of the 11th of June was fearfully avenged upon the Arab batteries by the infernal 80-ton guns. Fifteen hundred Arabs are dead and 2,000 wounded.

Stone Pasha casts his fortunes with the Khedive.

The soldiers attempted to kill Tewfik Pasha, who, surrounded by some faithful friends, reached Ramleh in safety. At this hour his 1st division is being taken aboard an abandoned Egyptian man-of-war, escorted by English officers and the Egyptian faithful.

When Colonel Long entered, the Prefect of Police was very much frightened, and sought his protection. Long saved him from the fury of the English soldiers, who were maddened at the recollection of the massacres of June 11th.

There has been great loss of property. Almost the entire European quarter of the town is destroyed. The English, American, French, Italian and Austrian Consulates are burned. Arabi will probably fly to Upper Egypt.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, July 14th.—An Alexandria special says: C. L. Long and party entered Alexandria yesterday afternoon. They were told the town was in the hands of the Bedouins, and that the European quarters had been fired. They proceeded up the harbor to the palace, and found the whole center and European quarter of the city in flames. One wing of the palace was badly damaged by shells, and the neighboring buildings in the Arab quarter badly injured, but not altogether burned down. All the European streets leading from the Grand Square are burning. It is estimated that there were covered a mile in area. The British and the city the night previous, sacked it and set it on fire. The natives were nowhere to be seen, and we were told they had fled toward the canal. Egyptian soldiers are in considerable force in the neighborhood of Moharrar Bey and the outer part of the city and suburbs. The soldiers in their retreat did nothing to check the conflagration. The sacking was left to the Bedouins to do what they pleased.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR CRITICIZED.

NEW YORK, July 14th.—The newspapers here criticize Admiral Seymour for allowing Arabi Pasha to escape. They say that these should have been a force to land immediately on the presentation of the flag of truce, to prevent pillage and to cut off Arabi.

REPORT FROM THE ADMIRAL.

LONDON, July 14th.—Admiral Seymour telegraphed: I have occupied Ras-el-Pasha with marines and spiked the guns in six batteries opposite. The city is still burning, but I am clearing the streets. The Khedive is safe in the Palace, which is garrisoned by 1,000 marines.

DISPERSING THE FLUNDEERS.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 14th.—A. M.—The fire in Alexandria is still raging. At least two miles of houses are burning. One-third of the city appears to be on fire.

A party of blue jackets landed at Port Gabarie and spiked nineteen guns in position this morning. The Mont Arabi had ordered three men destroyed another battery.

3.30 A. M.—An explosion occasionally occurred in the Khedive's name, calling on the people to maintain order, and on the troops to disband.

The Khedive, with Durrat El-Fatah and some of the Ministers and the Khedive's harem, have arrived aboard a vessel in the harbor. About 500 loyal troops follow the Khedive.

It is stated that Arabi Pasha has only 4,000 very much disorganized troops.

Two hundred marines have been ordered to march through the town and shoot all persons rioting.

10 A. M.—Artillery have been assigned to Fort Napoleon, commanding the town.

Fort Marabout, commanding the Egyptian colors, but lowered them again on the British squadron assembling around it.

The fleet has been ordered to do no further damage unless provoked.

The American squadron has returned to the inner harbor.

The number of persons massacred by the fire is estimated at 2,000.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 14th.—The firing heard in Alexandria yesterday was the marines and soldiers, who were dispersing the plunderers with Gatling guns. A small detachment first landed, and had to wait for reinforcements before they were able to push to the center of the town. There was some short, sharp fighting. No booty could be obtained, owing to the stoppage of the works.

THE REFUGES.

There are some French ladies among the fugitives rescued yesterday; also the Egyptian Prefect of Police, who is said to have been the instigator of the massacre in Alexandria on the 11th of June. There are not enough sailors and marines to occupy all the streets of the city.

Some field pieces were landed with the marines at the New el-Din.

The Khedive's Ras-el-Pasha was looted shortly before the marines arrived.

ARABI BATTALION BLOWN UP.

A whole battalion of Arabs were blown up in a fort during the bombardment.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley is expected at Port Said Sunday. If Arabi Pasha makes a stand at Rosetta or Damour, Sir Garnet will have to proceed to Alexandria.

The marines who spiked the guns of the forts found fifteen Armstrongs of the newest pattern, some of them disabled. Beneath one of them were seven dead bodies of Arabs.

MARINES ON GUARD.

One hundred and fifty marines held the arsenal gate. At the Custom-house gate there are 190 marines, with a Gatling gun, who will remain all night. The marines have killed many looters.

A crowd with a green flag passed down the principal streets in the Arab quarter, shouting "Long live the Khedive!"

The Governor tells the people not to leave, but is reported that six persons were massacred at the French Consulate.

The Khedive will embark from Ras-el-Pasha on board a Turkish ship.

Rear Admiral Hawkins transferred his flag to the Penelope, and has sailed for Port Said.

Twenty armed Europeans who escaped the general massacre were told by a Pasha whom they met on their way through the city that the Egyptians killed numbered over 600.

The English and French Consulates were burned to the ground.

THE CASUAL ALL RIGHT.

The gunboat Iris has arrived at Port Said, and lies with one broadside bearing on the town and the other upon an Egyptian corvette commanded by one of Arabi Pasha's officers.

There are 423 British subjects, 500 Egyptian soldiers and 200 police at Port Said.

The report that the steamer Glenlyon, from China with a cargo of tea, is a cargo of tea, and being looted, is entirely unfounded. No signs are yet apparent of any attempt to block the canal. Extraneous rumors, however, have been multiplied.

Arabi Pasha fled from Alexandria in a boat by the canal, but it is not known whether his troops are dispersing.

At 3 o'clock this evening a detachment of marines marched through the town. Some plunderers caught in Sagraute delicto were summarily shot.

THE TOWN TOTALLY BURNED.

4 P. M.—The town is totally burned. The houses from the grand square to the Custom-house have been plundered. In the square half and other wealthy European quarters,

there is hardly a building not ruined or still burning. The Court-house of the International Tribunal has so far escaped. The Anglo-Egyptian Bank is also preserved. The streets are strewn with empty clock and jewel cases, and similar debris. But very few bodies have been found. Two-thirds of the troops deserted during the bombardment.

THE KHEDEVE PURCHASES HIS LIFE.

After the Khedive's palace had been surrounded, a party of soldiers entered its apartment and declared that they had orders to kill him and burn the palace. After long parleying their loyalty was bought by the promises of money. They then escorted the Khedive to the British forces at Ras-el-Pasha. His guards still held on to enter the palace there with him. All the Ministers except Arabi Pasha presented themselves at the Ras-el-Pasha Palace at 5 o'clock.

ENGLAND PREPARED TO "PUSH THINGS."

LONDON, July 14th.—The Times this morning says: By this last evening Arabi Pasha has put himself outside the pale of humanity. He must be followed and his army dispersed. It is satisfactorily known that the British preparation is complete, and that we are ready to carry out the will of Europe. If no other nation be found to do the work, should the Porte still hold back, Lord Dufferin will state in the Conference that England is prepared to undertake the task, but will welcome the co-operation of every other Government.

THE SOVEREIGN RIGHTS OF THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14th.—Mursur Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at London, has telegraphed the Porte that Earl Granville has informed him that England is compelled to proceed vigorously against the Egyptian rebels, but that the sovereign rights of the Sultan will be in no way prejudiced thereby.

GUARDING THE CITY—ARABI PASHA'S WHEREABOUTS.

OFF ALEXANDRIA, July 14th.—8 P. M.—The marines patrolling the town are in the Bittern this evening. A large party of British, assisted by men from the neutral men-of-war, remain to keep order in the town.

It is again reported that Arabi Pasha is outside the town with a strong force, but this is certainly known concerning his movements.

The Khedive, who, according to the latest accounts, was at the Ras-el-Pasha Palace, is in perfect safety.

THE KHEDEVE'S COOLNESS AND COURAGE.

LONDON, July 14th.—A correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that the Khedive's coolness and courage never left him during the crisis.

The soldiers have arrested the further progress of the flames in the harem palace. The diplomats are trying to establish with the Khedive the semblance of a Ministry.

The people cannot understand why the Americans, who can only muster a handful of marines, are invited to land and occupy the city.

An officer on shore has sent word to the ships that 100 refugees on the Marina are clamoring for food. Biscuits are being sent to them.

SAILORES IN POSSESSION.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14th.—10.35 P. M.—Sailors now occupy all the gates. They have been ordered to disarm all soldiers and shoot the looters. The looters are being encouraged to return to their houses. The Penelope has sailed for Ismailia. The fire continues with unabated fury.

LONDON, July 14th.—A correspondent of the Times says: I went ashore to-day. All evidences prove the truth of the report that the Egyptian guns were directed by French and Italian artillery.

ARABS CARRYING WHITE FLAGS—ARABI PASHA'S REALITY.

ALEXANDRIA, July 14th.—All the Arabs are carrying white handkerchiefs on sticks, and showing a great anxiety to be friendly.

I found General Stone with the Khedive. The General confirmed the report that Arabi Pasha had ordered the murder of the Khedive, and that the Mont Arabi had ordered the sacking of the town before quitting it.

Two Arab soldiers have been seized with powder, and are being taken to court. Several Arabs have been arrested with a large quantity of loot in their possession.

The Americans landed sixty marines, under command of Capt. George Cochran, and are on duty helping to maintain order.

The entrance to the Ras-el-Pasha Palace is entirely blocked by pillboxes and machine-racks are full of timber and accoutrements.

The base of the light-house is badly damaged. European municipal officers informed me that Arabi Pasha ordered the firing of the town. The soldiers were the first to begin plundering.

Desertion from Arabi's army is rife.

PROBABILITY OF THE PLACERVILLE ROAD BEING OPERATED.

(San Francisco Call, July 14th.)

The case of Louis McLane vs. the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company was considered yesterday morning by Judge Hunt. The action was commenced in the Southern District Court in 1877, to recover \$25,000 on bonds issued by the company.

Judge Hunt intimated that recently he had made an order rendering judgment in favor of the plaintiff.

Mr. Barnes, who represented the company, said that the complainant wants to be put in possession of the property. On a decree being entered the question would seem to be whether the present receiver should be retained or a new one appointed.

Judge Hunt inquired whether counsel could not agree upon the form of a decree.

Mr. Barnes declared that they could not. The company wanted the Supreme Court to determine the validity of the first mortgage bonds. If the Court held that the bonds were valid, then Mr. Kittle could be paid at once. Trouble had arisen on account of appointing a receiver who could not operate the road.

Judge Hunt failed to see why counsel could not agree. On a former occasion he had suggested that the company give a bond.

Mr. Cadwalader, who represented the bondholders, said that his clients had their bonds and wanted them paid. They would also like to see the road in operation. His clients would like to have the property placed in the hands of the original trustee.

Judge Hunt said he had allowed the road to be in the hands of a Receiver for a year, and no benefit had resulted to the bondholders. "Supposing I say to Mr. McLane as Trustee, who will be benefited?" asked the Judge.

Mr. Cadwalader thought the bonds could be protected by a certified check, but how in regard to Receiver's fees?

Judge Hunt said that if security was given for the bonds, what give security for the expenses? If such an undertaking was executed he could take his Receiver out of the way and the road could be run.

Mr. Cadwalader suggested that a decree be put in operation on Tuesday.

Mr. Barnes said the way was no doubt that any bond required by the Court would be given.

Judge Hunt said that all he wanted was to protect the Receiver when he surrenders the road, and the motion of the gentleman representing the people of El Dorado must wait until the decree is settled.

Counsel could prepare findings, which he would sign, if found correct; then he would make a decree granting a stay of proceedings, and an undertaking could be filed.

Mr. Barnes said all this could be done on Monday morning, and the road could be put in operation on Tuesday.

The matter then went over until half-past 1 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

Mr. A. W. Sison and two sons caught one hundred and nineteen trout at Independence lake Monday last.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Disastrous Fire in Washington Territory—Celebrations by the French—Another Train-Wrecker Found Guilty—Convention of Miners Called—Track Load of Nitrate of Soda Burned—Rapid Judicial Proceedings at Portland—Grand Lodge, A. O. U. W.—Etc.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CALIFORNIA.

French Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14th.—It is estimated that there were between 20,000 and 25,000 persons at Woodward's Gardens to-night, on the occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, by the French residents of the city. The pyrotechnic display was magnificent.

Meteorological Observations—Taken at Signal Station at the same time.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	State of the sky.
Olympia.	30.068.	64.	Cal.	Clear.
Portland.	30.070.	64.	Cal.	Clear.
Bozeman.	29.977.	64.	W. S.	Fresh.
Bellevue.	29.977.	64.	W. S.	Fresh.
Sacramento.	29.977.	64.	W. S.	Fresh.
San Francisco.	29.977.	64.	W. S.	Fresh.
San Diego.	29.977.	64.	W. S.	Fresh.
San Jose.	29.977.	64.	W. S.	Fresh.

Maximum temperature, 85; minimum, 62.
Silver above low-water mark, 10 feet 6 inches.JAMES A. BARKER.
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

THE WEEKLY UNION.

Is a paper of special value. It is issued in semi-weekly parts, each of eight pages, and appears weekly on Saturdays. It is thus the freshest weekly paper on the coast, and the only one which goes out to its readers twice a week. The family, the farm, the miner's camp, the country home, can have no more thoroughly valuable journal than the Weekly Union, and for these reasons: It is a complete news and home paper; it is a reliable business journal; it is a fearless and impartial critic; it is thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the State and the people; it is constant in its information upon art, mechanics, agriculture, horticulture, mining, viticulture, education, public affairs, market reports, etc., and is unsurpassed for its news facilities, as well as of the best telegraphic and other news-gathering medium of the world. Its character is distinct, elevated in tone, scholarly in direction, and clear, logical and unimpeachable in its criticisms and editorials. It is mailed to any address for \$2.50 per year.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 118 1/2 for 4s of 1907; 114 1/2 for 4s; 100 for 4s; sterling, \$4 5/8 for 4s; silver bars, 113 1/2.

Silver in London, 114 1/2; consols, 99 1/2; 6 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 107 1/2; 4s, 113 1/2.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at 4 1/2 cents to par; Mexican dollars 92 1/2 cents.

Mining stocks weakened considerably in San Francisco Thursday afternoon, and values were no better yesterday morning. Sierra Nevada fell to 85, against 87 a few days ago. All the other stocks usually dealt in showed lower prices yesterday morning than at any time this month.

The California horses recently at Chicago have gone to Mounmouth Park, to participate in the races there.

Six business blocks in Dayton, W. T., were destroyed by fire Thursday night, causing a loss of about \$300,000.

J. A. Wetherbee cut his throat in the City Prison at San Francisco yesterday, and will probably die.

Shin, another of the Cape Horn train-wreckers, was found guilty at Auburn yesterday.

The Republicans of the Old Shoshone District in Mississippi have nominated Judge Jeffers, of Isaac county, for Congress.

Sixteen counties and several cities in Ireland were yesterday proclaimed under the Repression Act.

St. Patrick's Catholic church at Danville, Ill., was burned Thursday night.

A fire at Owen Sound, Ont., yesterday, destroyed several buildings.

During the past week 121 business failures occurred in the United States, against 109 the previous week.

At Collinsville, Ill., Thursday, Nelson Cooper shot and killed John Dooly.

For killing his dog in Orange county, Texas, W. Windham shot and killed John Goodwyn and his brother-in-law, receiving a wound himself, from which he died in an hour.

A disgraceful discussion took place in the House of Representatives yesterday in connection with the expenses of Garfield's illness.

William Harlan, an old and prominent citizen of Visalia, died suddenly Thursday night.

Ex-Governor Juan B. Alvarado died at San Pablo, Contra Costa county, Thursday.

A convention of the miners is to be held at Nevada City on the 22d instant.

John Bright has resigned from the British Cabinet.

Clause one of the arrears bill was passed by the House of Commons yesterday without division.

The British rifle team, to take part in the international shooting match at Creedmoor, will leave England for New York August 26th.

The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille was celebrated at several points on the coast yesterday by French citizens.

The Board of Health at San Francisco yesterday released the steamer Belgic from quarantine.

On the 26th instant at Portsmouth, O., yesterday, the Republicans of the Eleventh District nominated John W. McCormick for Congress.

S. M. Stockinger has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third Indiana District.

A man was arrested at Portland, O., Wednesday for stealing, indicted in the afternoon, arraigned Thursday, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

Late advices from Guaymas, Mexico, are given this morning in a dispatch from Tucson, A. T.

The dispatches this morning indicate that Alexandria has been almost totally destroyed, and that about 2,000 Christians have been massacred by the mob. British marines were landed yesterday with Gatling guns, who killed many of the looters, and last night men from the neutral zone aided in restoring order in the unfortunate town.

Is Wasco county, Oregon, south of Fifteen-mile creek, nearly half the growing crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers. But there is a dull-blue gray fly that follows the grasshopper and flies him. These insects stay with them, and when the grasshopper flies, dart at it and fasten under the wings, greatly retarding its flight. According to the best observations which could be made the larvae deposited by the fly upon the soft, thin membrane upon the wing, immediately pierces the membrane, entering the body of the hopper, and remains until full grown, eating from the substance of it. Sometimes as many as five or six are found upon opening the body of the hopper. These larvae are carried about until the whole body is eaten out or the hopper dies by their ravages. Upon the death of the hopper the larvae crawl out and enter the ground to become in due time a fly again.

CHIEF JUSTICE MORRISON is a Democrat. Evidently he does not agree with his party platform, for in the case of ex parte Burke he said: "It has been held, over and over again, in numerous States of the Union, that an Act prohibiting the keeping of certain places of business on Sunday is not a religious regulation, and that such an Act is no more interference with the free enjoyment of religious profession and worship. It is purely a secular, sanitary or police regulation, and has been too frequently upheld as such to be shaken at the present day."

The New York paper, The Breeder and Sportsman, J. C. Simpson editor, is at hand. It is a sixteen-page journal, quarto form, well printed, very attractive in appearance, and devoted to the purely athletic life, and the sports of the turf. It starts out well, and gives good promise of a useful future.

The People's Cause (Red Bluff), in an article entitled "The Poor Man's Rest Day," indorses the RECOGNITION of the demand of Sunday for all, and its protest against the efforts of the Democracy to abrogate the poor man's day of rest.

A LARGE area of sorghum has been planted this season in Jackson, Or., and more syrup than ever will be manufactured there. It looks now as if the sugar business in Oregon will become a very important industry.

WALLA WALLA has seventy-eight citizens and corporations that pay taxes on \$10,000 assessed valuations and upward. A good showing for a small place.

We invite attention to a charming letter in this issue from our versatile correspondent, Kate Heath, descriptive of life at the Monterey sea-side.

THINKER who complains of the heat down East says that he thinks of Gulliver and of content, says Bill Nye.

C. C. POWERS, of the Nevada State Journal, is about to start an evening paper at Salt Lake.

BOUNCES in San Francisco is much louder now than at a like date in 1881.

CAMPAIGN CONSIDERATIONS.

The Republican State Central Committee has wisely determined to make no change in the time of holding the State Convention. The movement to hasten the nominations originated with some feather-headed folks who were frightened by the beating of the Democratic tom-toms. The Republican plan of a short campaign is eminently sound, and nothing the Democrats have done or can do will cause any necessity for a change in it. Meantime the Democratic press may safely be left to "shell the woods," and to expose the weakness of its platform and professions and candidates by its clumsy efforts to avoid the awkward points. There is, however, one thing which the Republican press needs to be cautioned concerning. The Democrats have led off with an issue of their own choosing and making, which they call the Anti-Monopoly issue. This is not a genuine issue. The railroad question has been settled by the new Constitution, which puts the whole question in the hands of a Commission, empowered to deal with it. The pretense of nominating a Governor on the strength of his assumed hostility to the railroads is a piece of characteristic Democratic dishonesty. It is in fact doubly dishonest. First, because the Governor, under the Constitution, has no power to deal with the railroads in any way whatever; second, because the assumption that a professed enemy of the railroads is therefore specially eligible to office, is a fraudulent and base pretense. The Democratic anti-railroad programme is the work of unscrupulous and insincere politicians who found themselves without issues, and who were prepared to sacrifice any State interest to their office-hunger.

They having adopted this view, however, it is not for the Republicans to follow suit. To do so would be a fatal blunder, from any standpoint. It would be an admission that the Democratic programme was the right one. It would be an admission that the Democrats had been the first to strike out a popular programme. It would concede to them the virtue of public spirit and the merit of origination. It would put the Republicans in the position of mere imitators. It would lose them the campaign. The National Democracy has been making just this mistake for the last twenty years. It has walked in the footsteps of the Republicans, and it has been beaten every time. It is perfectly clear that if the Anti-Monopoly programme is defensible, then the Democrats have a pre-emption claim upon it this year, and such a claim the voters always recognize. But the Anti-Monopoly programme is an imposition, and therefore if the Republicans indorse it they confess themselves to be no more honest than their opponents. Certainly they cannot win on any such basis as that. If they expect to win they must strike out a course of their own, which shall be distinct from that of the Democrats, and shall rest on different principles.

Such a course we have already outlined in these columns. The Republican party will put itself in an impregnable position by taking the ground that it is the duty and interest of the State to deal equitably and dispassionately with all corporate interests, relying upon the Constitution and the laws, as administered by honest men, for the protection of the general interests and for the removal of abuses. Instead of adopting a sounding platform of words, and binding every candidate to accept whatever rabid, unjust and reckless propositions it contains, the Republican party can put its guarantee forward in the persons of its nominees. When Judge Blake was nominated for Mayor of San Francisco, they wanted him to subscribe to certain pledges, and he refused to do so. He said: "If my official record during twenty-five years of public service is not a sufficient guarantee for me, then no pledge I could give would be satisfactory; for a man who, after so long a service, could not be trusted, would be certain to violate any pledge he might make." He refused to take any pledges, and the people of San Francisco indorsed his position, and elected him Mayor over the head of an opponent who had fairly groveled in his abject readiness to promise whatever was demanded of him. That is the kind of candidate the Republican party needs this year, and with a ticket composed of such men, standing on a platform rational and moderate enough for self-respecting candidates to occupy, the party can carry the State in the teeth of all the Anti-Monopoly froth and demagogism the Democrats can muster.

As regards the Railroads, the only officers of consequence are the Railroad Commissioners. To fill these offices the people do not want demagogues. They do not want political adventurers. They do not want the kind of men who will swallow any kind of pledges one minute and then solicit the aid of the railroads the next. What they want is honest men—men who have made reputations for integrity in business, and therefore can be trusted to do their duty faithfully. The railroads do not ask anything more than this. They are content to be judged by the measure of honest men's minds. They only demand fair play, and that they have a right to. Now, if the new Constitution has provided the solution of this question, it stands to reason that honest Railroad Commissioners, applying that Constitution fairly, must give the State the very best situation possible under the circumstances. The Republicans therefore can take their stand upon this position with complete confidence. There remains the Sunday law issue, which the Democrats have certainly taken a pronounced stand upon. They are committed to the repeal of all legislation securing a day of rest to the poor man. The Republicans, we trust, will take a very different position. They will hold that it is the right of every man, woman and child in the State to enjoy one day of rest in every seven, and that it is the duty of the State to secure the possession of this right to all by appropriate legislation. They will hold that the curtailment of the liberties of the people is no part of the business of government, but that when the working classes are in danger of losing any of their privileges or rights through the pressure of competition or other agencies, the Government may, and indeed must, come to their rescue, and check or stop the growing invasion of their leisure. Upon such a platform the Republican party can enter the campaign without any ground for misgiving. With a ticket standing upon the individual merits of the candidates the battle will be more than

half won when the nominations are made. And the Democratic demagogues will then learn that the adoption of sham issues is not of itself sufficient to assure success at the polls, and that the Ass who put on the Lion's skin was after all only an Ass, as everybody discovered the moment he opened his mouth.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ALEXANDRIA.

If we may judge from the dispatches the Arabs have destroyed a great part of the city of Alexandria, since the bombardment, including the whole of the European quarter. This involves the destruction of the most modern and attractive as well as architecturally important part of the city. The most of this modern portion of Alexandria was the work of the late Khedive Ismail, who was ambitious to do for Egypt what Hausmann did for Paris. He introduced gas to the Oriental city, and paved and watered it after the most approved European models. In fact he placed both Cairo and Alexandria very far ahead of Constantinople in cleanliness and modern improvements, and of Cairo in particular he made the most charming of eastern cities. In the great square of Alexandria, called Mehmet Ali square, and where an equestrian statue of the conqueror has long stood (in open defiance of Mohammedan ecclesiastical law, which forbids the making of any graven images), are (or were) the foreign Consulates, the best hotels, the banks, and the English Protestant Church. The dispatches state that this great square has been entirely destroyed, and if that is the case it will be a long time before the city regains its former aspect of prosperity. It has been the custom of more than one Khedive to give plots for building to whoever would guarantee to erect buildings of a certain architectural consequence upon them. Thus the Duke of Sutherland has a mansion at Cairo, which was built upon these terms, and many foreigners, both resident and non-resident, have done the same thing. In the suburbs of Alexandria, and particularly at Rameleh, are a great number of villas standing in their own grounds, the property and residences of foreigners, and more especially of the Greek and Jewish bankers and cotton brokers, who are among the great financial magnates of Alexandria. All these costly and beautiful residences will, it is feared, be sacrificed to the bigotry and malice of a brutal and stupid mob, and the interests of Egypt will thus suffer a blow from which recovery will be tedious. It is perfectly apparent that a great deal if not all of this destruction of valuable property could have been prevented, and equally clear that it ought to have been foreseen. Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons, that the Government could not have anticipated the sack of Alexandria by the Arabs, is hardly tenable. The Government certainly was aware that the Alexandria mob had only been restrained by the presence of the Egyptian army, since the first massacre of Europeans. As Mr. Gladstone's purpose in bombarding the forts was to drive away the army and cause the downfall of Arabi Pasha, he must have known that in the event of Arabi's withdrawal or defeat, the city would be left at the mercy of a populace whose turbulence had recently been demonstrated. It will, therefore, not do for him to say that the sacking of the city could not have been anticipated. On the contrary, it is precisely what ought to have been anticipated. As to the intentions of the English Government, Mr. Gladstone's statement appears singularly inadequate and unsatisfactory. He surely cannot mean that he proposes to suspend operations until Arabi Pasha does something to make it necessary to proceed against him again? Arabi is of course responsible before all else, for the looting and burning of Alexandria. It is even said, though this requires confirmation, that he ordered the assassination of the Khedive. There would be nothing uncharacteristic or surprising in this, for Arabi is a thorough Oriental, treacherous and cruel and unscrupulous, and no doubt he thought the opportunity a good one for disposing of the occupant of the throne, and thus clearing his own way to promotion.

The destruction of Alexandria would, however, have been accomplished to very little purpose if the Porte were to step in at this juncture and take the work out of the hands of England. It would not be unlike Mr. Gladstone's forcible-fecible-for policy to make such a blunder as this, and as he would certainly be encouraged in such a line by all the powers who view with impotent jealousy the progress of the British army in Egypt, he would no doubt obtain plenty of backing for the policy. But what would be the result to Egypt and the world of Turkish intervention? Either the Turks would refuse to leave Egypt, having once obtained possession, or they would be dominated by some Pasha of the Arabi kind, and would play Mehmet Ali's game over again. In either event the future of the country would remain unsettled, the condition of the fellahs would be changed for the worse, and the security of the Suez Canal would be imperiled. In fact nothing but harm can possibly come of Turkish intervention. The Porte has not the strength to hold the country as a province. It has been too weak to assert its sovereignty for half a century and more. And if it would assert its sovereignty it would only restore the old bad government, so that it is better that it should be as impotent as it is. But one effect of placing Egypt in the hands of a weak power like Turkey is to challenge the capacity of every strong power that has ever cast longing eyes upon that fertile province. Turkey could not hardly against any comer—and so Egypt would at once become the assumed prize of intrigue. Russia would no doubt be foremost in this underhand work, and as her influence at Constantinople is very great, she might supplant England. France, too, would be in the field, and perhaps Italy, also, and the last state of Egypt would be worse than the first. It would be much better for the interests of the country, and for those of the world, that a great power like England should take and hold the country under a protectorate. In that case all the hungry governments would be warned off, for no one of them would venture to take the bone away from that mastiff. Egypt would prosper under such an arrangement, the fellahs would escape oppression and revolution, and the debt of the country would be liquidated. Under Turkish rule, on the contrary, mismanagement, profligacy and oppression would once more be in the ascendant, and no matter what arrangements were patched up for the moment, the whole work of freeing and reforming Egypt would have to be done over again.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SUNDAY LAW.

The Gridley Herald makes the following statement: "During a drive in the country Sunday we were surprised to see a 'header running in one of the grain fields.' It had a full crew of men at work, and they were toiling as hard as though it were a generally recognized working day. 'We are informed that this system is rigidly adhered to on Dr. Glenn's ranch, and that if a man with a team is employed there and refuses to work on Sunday, the board of his team is charged against him. From these facts it would seem that a new era is dawning in America—an era when the hitherto freedom of the laboring classes will be supplanted by a serfdom worse than that of slavery.' The condition of things here described by the Gridley Herald may serve to indicate what the Democratic platform tends to. There can be no doubt that in the absence of any legislation the selfishness and sharp competition which control all business must break down and finally abolish the Sunday holiday. In the case cited we see what a very wealthy man, greedy for more money, will do to deprive his employees of their Sunday. To Dr. Glenn it is a matter of no importance whether these hired men have any rest. It appears that he has not even sense enough to comprehend that they can do more work in six days than in seven. All he thinks of is getting his crops in, and in doing that he proposes to work all who are in his employ every day of the week.

And what Dr. Glenn does now, the majority of men would do if there was no law to hold them in check. Take away the last statutory barrier, and Sunday would soon cease to exist as a day of rest in California. Now this is precisely what the Democrats stand committed to by their platform. They are opposed to any legislation which is calculated to protect the workingman's Sunday. Under the pretense of opposing "sumptuary" laws, they have pledged themselves to the repeal of the present Sunday law, and to the prevention of the enactment of any substitute for it. This is a very serious and a very real issue, as our quotation from the Gridley Herald demonstrates. Already the attack upon the Sunday holiday has been begun, and by a prominent Democrat. Dr. Glenn, of course, subscribes heartily to the doctrines of his party platform, and he shows how fully he indorses the Sunday law plank by undertaking to abolish Sunday on his own ranch, without waiting for the close of the campaign. He has, it is stated, adopted Sunday as a working day, systematically, and he forces his hands to work on that day by virtually fining them if they refuse to do so. Who can doubt that if the Democratic principle was indorsed by the majority of the people at the polls, Dr. Glenn's practice would be followed everywhere? He can, or thinks he can, afford to do this now, because he is far from the public eye. But though at present in the towns and cities public opinion and the law together prevent a general working on Sunday, the repeal of the law, and the indorsement by the popular vote of the Democratic position, would produce a sweeping change in the general position.

The working classes will have to realize that they cannot vote the Democratic ticket this year without voting for the abolition of Sunday. They must also remember that if Sunday is abolished they will be the chief sufferers. Employers of labor can always secure a holiday when they want it, but if once the custom of using Sunday as a working day should be set up, the working classes would find that they could not stand out against it. If they attempted to do so they would be discharged, and more pliable men would be taken in their places, and as there are always many unemployed there would be no difficulty in finding such. And the more business prospers, and the greater the demand for labor becomes, the more certain is it that the pressure upon the Sunday holiday will become heavier. It is always a tendency for Society to take everything it can get, and to coerce the feeble classes at every opportunity. In the absence of any restrictive law, therefore, all efforts to preserve the Sunday as a day of rest would be in vain. Even those employers who disapproved of the new practice would be compelled to yield to it or suffer injury in their business. And it is by no means follows that wages would be increased because seven days instead of six constituted the week. Here again employers would avail themselves of the competition for work, and would take the men who were willing to accept the lowest wages. In short it is evident that if the Democrats carry the State the Sunday must "go," and that Dr. Glenn's practice will then become the general one.

To prevent this the Republican party is called upon to formulate a plank which shall assure protection to the humblest, and the untrammeled enjoyment of the day of rest. The present Sunday law has proved inoperative, because it was badly drawn. The Republicans, taking warning and example from that failure, must undertake to pass a new law which shall secure to every person one day's rest in seven, without any reduction of wage or other drawbacks. This law should also provide that whoever desires to carry on business upon Sunday, shall employ special help for that day, or shall make such other arrangements as will secure a rest day to the help that has been working throughout the week. The main feature in the bill must be the protection of the rights of the laboring classes. This is a kind of measure which every civilized and enlightened Government is bound to adopt, for it involves what the laboring classes cannot do for themselves, and it is demanded as a protection for them against an abuse which they have no means of resisting outside the law. With a platform which embraces these principles the Republican party can confidently appeal to the people of California. They may see from Dr. Glenn's example what is to be expected from a Democratic success. They know that the maintenance of the Sunday holiday is, speaking from a purely secular standpoint, necessary to the physical and mental health of the community. To abolish the rest day would not only inflict a cruel injury upon the working

classes, but to increase the death-rate; to encourage intemperance (which always accompanies misery); to undermine public morals; to deaden and stupefy the intelligence of the masses, and to check the progress of the State. This, however, is what the Democratic party is pledged to do if its candidates are elected. The people, if they understand their own interests, will see to it that the San Jose platform is not indorsed.

THE PROGRESS OF PROHIBITION.

The advocates of prohibition have been greatly encouraged by the election in Iowa, and are preparing to push their extreme doctrine everywhere. But it will not do for them to jump to the conclusion that because the new prohibition amendment to the Constitution of Iowa has received a majority of the popular vote, therefore prohibition is an accomplished fact there. Iowa casts 323,000 votes. In the late election, according to the fullest returns, the prohibition majority was a little over 20,000. Now it must be understood that on a question of this kind the defeated party does not acquiesce in the observance of the law. On the contrary, it must be assumed that there are in Iowa fully 150,000 voters who do not believe in prohibition, and who believe in freedom of action, and who therefore will do all they can to render the constitutional provision a dead letter. But this is not all. It would be a very great mistake to suppose that the majority vote was mainly a temperance or total abstinence vote. The presumption is that by far the greater number of the majority are moderate drinkers, and unbelievers in the theory of prohibition. The motive of their action is a different one. Iowa is emphatically an agricultural State. It contains no large cities. The rural population therefore outnumbers the city population, and the rural voters are in favor of prohibition because the saloons are open their hired men get drunk, and they are in favor of making that kind of indulgence impossible. These farmers, however, are not necessarily abstainers themselves, and probably the majority of them drink to some extent. They are moved by precisely the same considerations which cause the California farmers to be in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, and the California farmers are certainly not as a rule advocates or practitioners of total abstinence. To assume, therefore, from the Iowa election, that the temperance doctrine is winning great and permanent victories, appears to us a delusion; as is the hypothesis that men's appetites of any kind can be extinguished by statute. We may grant for the sake of the argument that the evils caused by intemperance are so great as to justify the invasion of the freedom of the individual to whatever extent is necessary to stop it. But before any such invasion is permitted it must be made clear that the process to be applied will have the results expected from it. Now it is at this point that all the prohibition schemes collapse. For experiment proves that Prohibition does not prohibit. What it does do is to drive drinking into disguise. In fact it does for intemperance precisely what stringent legislation has several times done for prostitution; that is to say, it compels it to hide itself. But experience demonstrates that prostitution has always increased the more, the more it has been driven into the dark, and the experiments already made in prohibition justify a similar conclusion. Of course the prohibition of the sale of liquor will prevent some people from getting it when they want it. But it will operate as a deterrent far oftener in the cases of occasional and moderate drinkers than in those of drunkards. The latter will not tolerate denial of their favorite vice, and their appetites will be sure to find support, by hook or by crook. We have never yet heard of a so-called prohibition place where it was really impossible to procure liquors, and we do not believe that such a place can be found. Wherever a strong demand exists, there the supply will arise to meet it, in disregard of all laws. And when laws are thus defied or evaded, it is certain that the principle sought to be enforced in them will become specially odious to the people, so that all hope of real reform must soon disappear. A great deal has been done in the last century to diminish intemperance, but the reform has been the work of educational agencies, and, above all, of the increased comfort of the masses. Educate men, give them good wages and clean dwellings, and they will cease to crave for rum. Leave them to sweat and suffer in filthy tenement houses, grind them down to a wage barely enough to keep them alive, and they will drink the worst whiskey they can get, despite of all the laws and all the temperance societies in the world. The cultivation of bodily and mental health is the one true remedy for intemperance. Neither statutes, nor tracts, nor temperance journals will cure dyspepsia, clear away ignorance, enlighten mental dullness, compensate for dirt, and cold, and hunger. And because these attempted remedies do not really touch the diseases at which they are aimed, they are doomed to failure in the very nature of the case, and this no matter how they may seem to be winning temporary successes. Whatever changes tend to substitute more innocent for less innocent drinks are also beneficial. The introduction of beer in this country has done a great deal to promote temperance, for it has led scores of thousands to stop drinking whiskey. In the same way the substitution of light wines for spirits and strong beers would be a decided step towards temperance. In this State a great deal of energy and sagacity is now being expended in the improvement of our native wines, and it is specially significant that every step of improvement in their quality is marked by the elimination of so much more alcohol from them. The better the claret the less alcohol it contains, and our wine-makers have already reached, in the Zinfandel, a brand which is certainly as light and non-alcoholic as the best light brands of Bordeaux. If all the people of California drank Zinfandel, the temperance problem would be practically solved, and as this and other native wines improve, they will tend to this result continually more and more. Thus the development of the great vineyard resources of the State has a decided tendency to promote temperance, and it is entirely safe to say that the perfection and general distribution of our lightest table wines is calculated to produce the most beneficial results in this regard.

Under the prohibition system, however, nothing is done to refine and elevate the appetite, and therefore the lover of whiskey and of drunkenness remains the lover of whiskey and of drunkenness to the end of the chapter, under its operation, and only concerns himself to evade the law.

A WILD PROTECTIONIST.

A venal sheet published at San Francisco, which is known to be always in the market, and whose editorial columns are at the disposal of any thieving adventurer who is willing to pay for their use, is just now engaged in an utterly uncongenial business. It has undertaken the role of defender of Protection, no doubt because it has a fellow feeling with the plundering system referred to. To perform this role successfully, however, would require some knowledge of the subject, and that the sheet mentioned does not possess. In fact it never approaches the issue without exposing its ignorance, and yesterday it perpetrated some quite phenomenal blunders. Thus it asserted that the RECOGNITION favors tariff reform because the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads are extensive purchasers of steel rails. Now any writer at all familiar with the facts would have seen that since the duty on steel rails is ultimately paid by the public who use the railroads, and not by the railroad companies, it is a matter of practical indifference to the latter how high those duties are. The venal sheet referred to in another article makes the ridiculous assertion that the maintenance of the tariff was necessary to the resumption of specie payments; that without it "the balance of trade" (an obsolete delusion) "would have gone the other way," and—here is the richest piece of nonsense—"England instead of America would now be the most prosperous and progressive 'manufacturing country in the world.' It would be interesting to know when England ceased to be 'the most prosperous and progressive manufacturing country in the world.' It would be still more interesting to know when America supplanted her great rival. The fact is, as of course every educated person knows, that under the tariff American manufactures have made extremely slow progress, and that they have not so much as begun to compete anywhere with those of England. But the venal and stupid sheet from which we have quoted does not know enough about the subject to avoid the most preposterous blunders. In fact, according to its own confession, it advocates Protection because it supposes it to be "an established Republican principle," in some vague way, and not because it has any intelligent conception of its operations.

NEW IDEAS ON THE RELIGION OF INDIA.

A contemporary solemnly observes, apropos of the Egyptian situation, that "Arabi will conduct his war on a religious basis, and if England should undertake to do her fighting with East India troops there will be danger of wholesale 'desertions, for Mohammedans, Buddhists, and Bedouins have much in common in the way of religious sentiment.' Our contemporary seems to think that the term Bedouin indicates a peculiar form of religion, but we will let that pass. The idea that Mohammedans, Buddhists and Brahmins have "much in common in the way of religious sentiment," would certainly be news to the people who hold those faiths. There is about as much "in common" between them as there is between the followers of Confucius and Christians, as a matter of fact. The Buddhists and Brahmins would no more fuse with the Mohammedans, or the latter with them, than fire and water would fuse. And there would be no danger of desertion if the East Indian troops were all Mohammedans, like the Bedouins, for there are as many sects in Islam as there are in Christianity, and these sects hate one another with a truly Christian cordiality. If Indian troops are taken to Egypt it can be predicted with perfect safety that there will be no desertion from them, but that they will fight the Egyptians gallantly, and will remain thoroughly loyal to the British Government.

A MINERS' CONVENTION.

A Convention of miners will be held at Nevada City on the 22d instant, for the purpose of discussing the dam question. It is already seen that the various mines go to work independently and build dams for the reclamation of the tailings, great confusion and cross purposes will result. They would then suffer from all the embarrassments which a want of system has entailed upon irrigation and reclamation works in the lower country. Obviously their wisest, and in fact their only wise course, will be to systematize the business, and thus make every dam a part of one general plan embracing the entire mining area. They will probably find it best to employ some engineer of general reputation to frame the scheme, and the details can then be carried out by the engineers of the several mines, acting under his instructions. Any other arrangement would certainly result in the creation of formidable difficulties, while the consequence of independent plans would also be the waste of money and the failure to produce the best effects. The Convention has a very serious subject before it, but we have no doubt that it will be determined intelligently.

A GALLANT DEED.

The act of the sailor on board one of the ironclads off Alexandria, who picked up a burning shell and extinguished the fire by plunging it into a bucket of water, was unquestionably one of great bravery, for there are few more discomposing and generally uncertain objects to handle, or indeed to remain in the neighborhood of, than a live shell, and a man who has the nerve to take one up, without in the least knowing how much longer the fuse has to burn, must be capable of any feat of cool gallantry. The only description of a similar incident that occurs to us is in a work of fiction—Captain Maryatt's novel of "The King's Own." He makes his hero, then a little boy, walk up to a live shell during an engagement at sea, and roll it overboard. A child, however, might do a thing like this without comprehending the danger he was incurring, whereas the sailor on the ironclad was of course fully aware that he was very literally taking his life in his hands when he lifted the hissing shell. Decidedly this was a consummate proof of a very high kind of courage indeed.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT PROTESTS.

D. O. Shattuck, of Sonoma, is one of the former District Judges of this State, and occupied the Bench in San Francisco. He is a leading old-time Democrat; a man of unquestioned integrity, of acknowledged ability and is a sound lawyer. Judge Shattuck is an aged man, and his views command the respect that many years of experience in active life, close study and ability deserve. The Judge has positive views on the action of the Democratic Convention at San Jose regarding the Sunday law, and these are embodied in a letter to the Bulletin of the 14th inst., from which these extracts are made:

I confess myself disappointed and mortified by the act of the late Convention in making the repeal of the Sunday law a distinct issue. The fact that law had not been a question before the people anywhere, except San Francisco, and not even there with excited factions, and not seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate mistake and a fire brand for evil, showing much more courage than discretion. It means mischief, and cannot be seriously considered by the people generally. No delegation from any county, to my knowledge, has been sent to the Convention. It is not necessary and naturally Democratic doctrine. I consider it a production of an unfortunate

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Union Lodge, A. O. U. W.—To-night Valley Council, I. O. C. F.—To-night. Catering and table set in suite. My Civil, mechanical and mining engineering. Strayed from the Plaza. Wanted—Ten quartermen. Sheriff's sale—Monday, July 17th. Notice to Yuba river miners. Will you trade? All trade with Strobel. Picnic at Atlantic Gardens. Try the Union beer.

Auction.

Bell & Co.—Auction today at salesroom.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store—One price. Lewis Bros.—Boots and shoes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLY A CASE OF MURDER.

The young girl who was so cruelly beaten in a house of ill-fame on Second street by a man named George Wilson, is lying at the point of death. The attending physicians say that her chances of recovery are very small. Her condition, and the brutal manner in which she was beaten, has attracted a great deal of attention. The man who did the brutal deed lies in a cell in the city prison. Last evening a reporter investigated the matter, and found the following to be about the facts of the case: George Wilson, a large and powerful man, entered the room occupied by the unfortunate girl, and because she would not do as he desired he struck and felled her to the floor. Then in the most brutal manner he kicked her a number of times in the abdomen. From the time that the inhuman wretch fell her with a stunning blow of his fist the girl has been in convulsions. For only a few moments at a time does she regain consciousness. Yesterday she thought death was near, and calling her friends to her bedside she desired to make a dying statement. Chief of Police Katcher and City Attorney Anderson were sent for. They thought best, under the circumstances of the case, to take an ante-mortem statement. The statement was taken, and the girl, who thought she was dying, signed it. Just after the statement was taken Wilson was brought into the room. The girl screamed, caught hold of the person standing by her bedside, and cried: "Don't let him kick me!" The prisoner stood silent, uttered not a word, but trembled like an aspen leaf.

The following is the ante-mortem statement: My name is Clemey Ward. I am 19 years of age, and was born in San Francisco. My parents resided there now. My father's name is Michael Ward. I am certain I cannot live, and will die from the effects of my injuries. I know that it is impossible for me to recover. I am now, and have been since the first, suffering greatly. It was in a little house, No. 1129, Second street, where I was assaulted. About 4 o'clock a man, with two others, came in. The man that assaulted me offered me money, and I would not accept it. Because I did not accept his coin and submit to his desires he kicked me in the stomach. He kicked me the second time, and when I fell he kicked me on the arm. I am not acquainted with nor do I know the names of the men who were with him. One of the men said to me that the man was all right, and that he would treat me well.

ANTI-DEBRIS MEETING.—Yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. the Executive Committee of the anti-debris Association met at the Hall of Records in this city. The following members were present: S. D. Wood, of Yuba; E. R. Graham, of Colusa; P. R. Beckley, of Sacramento; C. D. Gray, of Butte, and I. N. Buck, of Sutter. L. O. Chandler, of Sutter, and L. F. Bennett, of Yuba, were also in attendance. The reports of J. U. Pierson and L. F. Bennett, surveyors, were received, read and ordered on file. Their reports were relative to the hydraulic mining done in the north fork of the American river; also to mines in other sections that had been operated during the past season. Their reports showed that hydraulic mining had done much damage to the river bed, and that the past season had been largely suspended all along the line, and that the general inclination was to turn their hydraulic into drift mines. It was decided and carried that a be issued for a Convention of 205 delegates, to be held in Sacramento on Tuesday, the 26th of September. The delegates to be apportioned as follows: Sacramento 25, San Joaquin 25, Yuba 25, Yolo 25, Butte 25, Sutter 25, Colusa 25, Solano 10, Tehama 10, certain districts in Placer 10. The Superintendents of the several counties are to be ex officio members of the Convention. The delegates to this Convention are to be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of the several counties. The object of the Convention is to make a ticket from the other tickets in the field that will be friendly to the anti-debris movement. The committee adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

YUBA RIVER MINERS.—A notice in this issue says a meeting of miners owning and operating mines situated upon the water-bed of the Yuba river will be held at Nevada City, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, July 22d. The object of this meeting will be the discussion of the ways and means of stopping the erection of suitable dams which shall impound the debris coming in the future from these mines. Miners of all kinds are requested to attend, as the matters to be discussed are of great importance, and as it is essential that the necessary work should be commenced at the earliest practicable moment.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—Red Jacket Tribe, No. 28, Imp. O. R. M., has installed the following officers: Prophet, John Dominguez; Sachem, George J. Scully; C. of R., J. L. Jackson; F. C. S., B. Colley; First Sann, C. L. Spencer; Second Sann, Louis Johnson; First Warrior, J. G. Jeffries, Jr.; Second Warrior, Allen B. Taylor; Third Warrior, Chas. Stevens; Fourth Warrior, James McKay; G. of W., M. J. Almar; G. of F., H. Morris.

AUCTION SALES.—Bell & Co., auctioneers, will sell at 11 o'clock to-day, in front of salesroom, No. 916 J street, a large lot of household goods of all kinds. Also on Saturday, July 22d, at 10:30 o'clock, on the premises in the well-known ranch of 50 acres; stock, farming utensils, hay and grain, belonging to John James, on the Riverside road, four miles below Sacramento.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State of the Wilmington Masonic Building Association, of Wilmington, Delaware county. Directors—George J. Hays, A. A. Polhamus, John C. and Andrew Young. Capital stock, \$100,000, divided into 80 shares.

MARKS FILED.—J. Adolph Boyken, of Francisco, has filed with the Secretary of State his claim to the trademark, "Bishop's St. Germain Tea." C. J. Schwartz, of San Francisco, has filed his claim to the trademark, "The Cupid," for spirituous liquors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—The entire stock of groceries, merchandise, fixtures, etc., now belonging to J. F. Stephenson, surviving partner of C. H. Rapp & Co., in the store occupied by said firm at 511 J street, will be sold in lots to suit, on Monday, July 17th, at 11 A. M.

LATE ARRESTS.—The following appeared on the slate at 12 o'clock last night: Nicholas Tachal, insane, by officer Ash; John Scott and William Emerson, robbery, by officer Lee; Dennis Sullivan, insane, by officers Lee and Leary.

NOTARIES APPOINTED.—The Governor has appointed the following as Notaries Public: Frank Power, for Nevada county, to reside at Nevada City; and Clinton L. White, for Sacramento county, to reside at Sacramento city.

IMMIGRANTS.—Ninety-three immigrant passengers, including fifty males, en route to California, passed Ocean yesterday. They will arrive in Sacramento by the overland this afternoon.

A LARGE LINE OF DRESS GOODS, 7, 8, 9 and 10 cents, to close at the Red House.

A GREAT SUCCESS!—The remnant sale at the Red House.

COURT INSTITUTION AND BANQUET.

Last evening a new Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters was opened in this city. The name of it is Court Sacramento, No. 6,861. The ceremony was under the auspices of Court Capital, No. 6,742. P. C. R. John McGuinness, the founder of the Court, acted by request as instituting officer, assisted by P. C. R. William H. Carson and C. R. George W. Myrick, of Woodland, and the officers of Court Capital. After the new Court had been duly opened, these officers were elected for the Court and were installed by P. C. R. McGuinness, viz: Past Chief Ranger, Wm. Hamilton; Chief Ranger, D. E. Alexander; Sub-Chief Ranger, E. H. McKee; Recording Secretary, G. J. Berger; Financial Secretary, F. N. Day; Treasurer, J. B. Kline; Senior Woodman, J. M. Dean; Junior Woodman, C. A. Warren; Senior Blade, A. J. Vermilya; Junior Blade, J. Skeller; Physician, Dr. Pinkham; Trustees, Wm. Hamilton, George Smith, C. F. Corlies.

After the regular business of the Court was concluded, those present, to the number of one hundred, formed in line under the superintendence of P. C. R. McKee, and marched from the Court-room at Sixth and K streets, to Fourth, to J, to Seventh, to K, to Eighth, counter-marched to the Capital Hotel, where an elegant banquet had been spread, by order of the new Court, by Messrs. Blessing & Guthrie, the proprietors of the hotel. The flowers band was in attendance, and the procession, and during the exercise at the banquet, discoursed music, to the delight of those present. All being seated, Chief Ranger Alexander stated the object of the institution, and requested P. C. R. McGuinness to act as master of ceremonies. After consuming the eatables placed before them, those assembled listened to music by the band, speeches by Chief Ranger Alexander, Deputy Chief Ranger G. E. Mills and others. The meeting then closed with "Auld Lang Syne" and "Home, Sweet Home," by the band. And thus Court Sacramento was launched under very favorable auspices.

AN ANIMAL TAMER'S MISHAP.

One of Sacramento's police force is a man of a zoological turn of mind. He has at his disposal a number of bears, monkeys, squirrels, possums, deer, beaver and other animals. He is also something of a picnic-maker, and has done much toward the stocking of our mountain streams and lakes with fish. He understands how to handle and tame all kinds of wild animals, and in such matters among his friends is considered an authority. A few days since his friend, a young man, presented him with a specimen of a coyote. The animal was savage and endeavored to bite all that came within its reach. The proprietor of Woodward's, Francisco, hearing of the capture of the animal, wrote the owner that he would give \$50 for the varmint delivered in San Francisco. In order to send it below Corbin, he put it in a cage and chain upon it. No one dared to try to put the collar on, so the zoological gentleman was sent for. He said, "Oh, that's nothing; come on, I'll show you how to do it." He made a grab for the coyote and caught him by the neck, just back of the ears, and held him firmly. The savage beast could not escape the vice-like grip of the policeman. He would strike the coyote on the back and say, "He's a nice animal, he wouldn't bite anybody." The collar proved to be too small and had to be taken back to the harness-maker to be enlarged. The boy that took the collar to have it made larger got into a game of marbles and forgot to come back. The harness-maker was in a bad predicament. He dare not let go of the infuriated beast, for if he did so he was sure of being severely bitten. His grip on the beast began to relax. He was in a bad position, and how to get out of it he did not know. Finally he let go of the coyote and made a spring for a ladder near by. After he had ascended the ladder several rounds he looked back and saw the coyote lying dead in the yard. Upon examination Corbin found the coyote had been dead fully twenty minutes—eaten to death—and he proposed paying the detective for \$50 damages, the price of the coyote. The officer says he did not mean to "choke the critter."

CAPITAL CHIEFS.

The Police Court did not hold a session yesterday. The thermometer yesterday about 2 P. M. stood at 92°.

The Sacramento river, at 6 P. M. yesterday, stood at the 10 foot 6 inch mark.

The first grapes of the season appeared in the Sacramento market yesterday. They were grown in Yolo county.

The case of the Old Fellows' Bank, which was to come up this week in Department Two of the Superior Court before Judge Williams, for some reason or other has not been heard.

The following undelivered messages are at the Western Union Telegraph office: V. A. Brown, 428 J street; Thomas L. Thompson; B. D. Gray; D. B. Harwood, Western Hotel; Carriers Toklon.

The Russian Consul-General, L. S. Oskowsky, called at the County Jail to see the murderer Hadden, and also called upon Governor Perkins to confer with him regarding the condemned criminal.

George Burnham, Sheriff of El Dorado county, passed through the city yesterday, en route to Stockton with an insane man. The insane party was so violent that it was a difficult task to bring him from Placerville to Folsom on the stage.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR.—The speed programme for the State Fair of 1882 is published in this issue. Twenty-three races are advertised, and \$12,500 offered as premiums. The fair will commence on Monday, September 11th, and close Saturday, September 16th.

The following are the conditions governing the races: First, the races are to be run on the best three in five, except the two-year-old trot, unless otherwise specified; five to enter and three to start. Entrance fee ten per cent. of the stakes. To accompany nomination. Purses divided at the rate of sixty per cent. to first horse, thirty per cent. to second, ten per cent. to third. National Association rules to govern trotting. The Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternating, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. To fill runs in the three or more mile races are necessary. All two-year-olds, when running in their classes, shall carry 100 pounds, with the usual allowance for mares and geldings. All three-year-olds, when running in their classes, to carry 110 pounds, with the usual allowances as above.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—Freight as follows passed Ogden for Sacramento on the 11th: For A. Denney, 1 case fixtures; Hale Bros. & Co., 1 bale cotton goods, 2 cases collars; A. Meister, 1 bundle wheels, 1 box hardware; Martin Kestler, 1 half barrel red lead, 1 half barrel paint; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 barrels castings, 282 bars steel, 15 bars iron, 13 cases, 2 cases iron hinges, 1 barrel and 1 case tackle blocks; Capital Furniture Company, 4 cases chairs; A. A. Van Voorhis & Co., 2 cases hardware, 1 case white; J. G. Davis, 2 cases chairs; W. A. C. S. Houghton, 3 cases chalk crayons, 2 cases books; Hall, Lohr & Co., 18 tierces hams; Lindley & Co., 250 boxes candles.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE.—On the 14th day of July, 1789, the Bastille—the state prison and citadel of Paris—was destroyed by a mob. It had stood for 420 years. The greatest of the times had been incorporated within its walls. Volume have been written regarding this prison and the cruel rulers who used it to imprison for life those who stood in the way. The anniversary of the fall of the Bastille is celebrated by the Frenchman in a similar manner as is the Fourth of July by the American. Yesterday the French citizens of our city hung the banner of their country to the breeze. Last evening they celebrated by the firing of guns, fireworks and bands of music.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS.—The following officers were installed on Wednesday evening, July 5th, in Placerville Lodge, No. 70, K. of P., by Jeremiah Green, D. G. C., N. L. Kohn, P. C.; E. J. Jolly, C. G.; J. L. Dryer, V. G.; R. C. Martin, Prelate; Charles Myers, K. of R. and S. D. S. Simons, M. of P.; John A. Vaters, M. E.; John Eaton, M. A.; John B. Bell, I. G.; Albert Ball, O. G.; John Combs, P. M.; M. Eaton, C. R. Brewster and Wm. Edwards, Attendants.

PRESENTATION.—T. G. Salsbery was yesterday presented with a beautiful gold lock, on behalf of the Fanatics, by J. O. Hector.

To See Clothing sold at right prices, you will have to visit the Red House.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

J. O. Coleman, of Nevada City, was in Sacramento yesterday.

Miss Annie Finley, of San Francisco, is visiting friends in this city.

Governor George C. Perkins left for San Francisco yesterday morning.

Miss Lottie Stevens has gone to San Francisco to spend a few weeks.

Mrs. J. F. Carroll left the city yesterday for a visit to the mountains.

Miss Katie Hahn, of this city, is visiting friends at Oakland and Vallejo.

J. O. James, of Davisville, and G. E. Fulton, of Oakland, are in the city.

T. Ross and wife, of Franklin, and Charles Talmadge, of Courtland, are in the city.

James M. Lawson, of San Francisco, and R. H. Beamer, of Woodland, are in the city.

Louis Price, packer for E. Lyon & Co., has returned from Alviso much improved in health.

Max Schoenfeld (with M. A. Grant & Co.), of San Francisco, is in the city on a short visit.

Mrs. James McGregor, of Sacramento, is visiting friends at Sutter Creek, Amador county.

Mrs. Walter Shattuck, of Roseville, is visiting Sacramento, the guest of Mrs. J. H. Flanagan.

W. H. Brissel, D. C. Griffith, H. C. Hilly, and Samuel Baker, of San Francisco, are in the city.

Miss Annie Sullivan, of Virginia, Nevada, is visiting Sacramento, the guest of the Misses Manning.

John Stevens and family started for Pacific Grove, Monterey, yesterday, to reside for a few weeks.

Miss Alice Goss, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. Goss, of this city, returned to Santa Cruz yesterday morning.

Miss Flora and Minnie Carroll returned home Thursday, accompanied by Misses Grace Jones and Jennie Hooker, of San Francisco.

Queen Victoria's christening gift to her great-grandson, the infant son of Prince William of Prussia, was a massive silver loving cup.

J. M. Benson, an old resident of this city, will in the future reside in Galt, and take a position as engineer on the narrow gauge railroad.

Colonel Charles E. Green, the founder and for the editor of the Boston Post, celebrated the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birthday on Saturday last.

F. W. Pratt and wife leave for Gilroy Springs this morning, where Mr. Pratt will remain several weeks, and Mr. Pratt will go to Prescott, A. T., in search of summer weather.

Mr. C. M. Raymond and his newly-wedded wife, formerly Annie Louise Cary, will spend the summer in the White mountains. After a long visit, Mr. Raymond will be "at home" at No. 20 Fifth avenue, New York.

Charles Van Bibber was the recipient of a very pleasant surprise party at the residence of his parents, Fourteenth and F streets, last Wednesday evening. A large number of friends and many friends were present, and the occasion was exceedingly enjoyable.

Ex-Governor Purman, of Brownsville, Neb., in a recent letter, says: "I am just shipping 200,000 grape cuttings to France, which, with \$50,000 already sent them, is just about the same as Nebraska grapes sent to the great wine growing region of the world. Our American varieties improve in size and quality with a change of climate."

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year-old Texas steers, paying therefor \$50,500. They will make a beginning with these 5,500 head, and add to them greatly.

The Duke of Ouma, whose death is announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. He had about fifty titles, many of them being historical, for Spanish grandees can be inherited through the female line. He was a singularly stupid and singularly liberal man, being possessed of vast estates, and he had a magnificent marriage, but never could bring himself up to the European point of view. He was a very good man, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie would never have married her had he not feared if he delayed she might become Duchess of Ouma.

Ex-Governor Rountt and General J. L. Brush of Greeley, Colo., will engage in the cattle business on a large scale on the Rio Grande and its tributaries in Northwestern Colorado. General Brush had 2,500 head of cattle, and Governor Rountt purchased 3,000 head of excellent 2-year

FROGS AS FOOD.

THE HISTORY OF THIS DAINTY DISH DETAILED.

The Part of the Frog that is Good to Eat—
How they Get him at the East—
A Table Delicacy.

[New York Press.]

The period is not very remote when our British ancestors, with practical simplicity, viewed that peculiar species in the family of the "frog-eating Frenchmen" to be their hereditary enemies, and when the intensest disgust for the creature was manifested by them, not only when it was viewed as an edible article, but when it was seen creeping unconsciously comfortable in the dark shadow of a morass or in the tall grass among the banks of a stream that watered some marshy meadow. The progressive spirit of the present, however, has conquered in a large measure the senseless prejudice of the past, and now the eye of the British or American epicure falls upon no object with a more notable gleam of satisfaction than on the big fat batrachian, whether he be dressed in the honest skin beneath which nature has seen fit to hide his delicate flesh and fair proportions, or swimming in the delicious cream gravy with which the accomplished chef de cuisine arranges him preparatory to his appearance upon the table of a first-class restaurant. There seems to be a remarkable coincidence between the consumption of the frog as an article of diet and the march of civilization. The polished nations of Southern Europe were the first to appropriate the delicate delicacy of frog meat, and it was only after the lapse of centuries that the ruler nations of the North learned to prefer this dainty viand above their grosser diet of roast pork and beef. Probably nothing has militated against the popularity of the frog more than the harsh resonance of his voice. From the earliest times he has been regarded with aversion on account of his vocal peculiarities. Even Horace whose epicurean tastes and love of good wine and good things generally, have rendered him the poet laureate of gourmet, complains of the "frogs of the marshes who turn away slumber," and the French themselves, under the feudal regime, compelled their vassals to beat the waters of their castle ditches, night and morning, to drive away

"THE DUTCH NIGHTINGALES."

As the frogs are sometimes called on the Continent of Europe. Then again the personal appearance of the frog is against him, and the slimy recesses of his accustomed haunts cause the fastidious to shudder even when he is transported to the kitchen and relieved of his unpleasantness. Despite these disadvantages, however, the frog has found a distinguished place in the literature and history of the world, having among other honors that of being mentioned in the scriptures. Holy Writ tells that he was regarded as a plague to the Egyptians, who evidently had not been educated up to the point of eating him, and therefore did not know what to do with him. He was also a favorite of the fable writers of olden time, who represented him in various lights, sometimes wise, sometimes foolish, but even when he is at the worst it is weakness rather than wickedness that he is accused of. In one instance, with a weakness almost human, he sighs for a king, and when the good-natured king threw him one of the modern sort, a King Log, he kept on sighing until he got a thoroughgoing king of the stork kind, who ate him up as an instance of his paternal regard. Later on in the course of time the frog appears in the nursery ditty, where the story of his persistence in wooing, despite his mother's prohibition, and the disastrous consequences which ensued, are pathetically told.

SCIENCE AND FROGS.

It was not, however, until science took hold of him that the frog tasted the essence of true glory it is presumed that they did not like the taste. When science began to awaken after its long sleep one of the first things it did was to tackle the frog, and it has been engaged with him ever since. What has not been done to him is limited to the range of things impossible to do. He has been dissected, microscopically, electrified, flayed, and otherwise investigated until he has become a recognized essential to a scientific stock in trade. In the biological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University a short frog crop occurs as much dismay as a failure of the wheat crop would on "Change. Several years ago the intensely cold weather compelled the university to send to Florida for its frogs, and one of the fellows was heard to lament the scarcity of the supply, seeming to regard the severity of the winter. It is but just to the scientist to state that he always divides the sensory nerve of the spinal cord, leaving the motor nerve intact, before commencing the operations, thereby, as it is claimed, relieving the frog from any suffering while having his skin taken off or his heart exposed to view.

THE FROG ON THE TABLE.

After such a varied history as this, it is but natural that the frog should make his appearance upon the table as an article of food. The demand for frogs has already increased at the restaurants and hotels in American cities during the past ten years. The season for them extends from about the middle of May to the middle of July, and during that time from 15,000 to 20,000 are consumed in the City of Baltimore alone. They are principally obtained from professional hunters, who visit their haunts with shot-guns and game bags, kill skin and dress them and bring them to the hotels and restaurants for sale. The larger size is brought in by the hunters. The early supply is obtained from Philadelphia, where the gunners shoot the small frogs as well as the large. The fact is due to the custom in Philadelphia of eating frogs fried, in which case size is of no importance, while in Baltimore it is usual to serve them by the plate, fried, either plain or dressed with cream gravy. The frogs sell at from 25 to 30 cents apiece at the restaurants, with bread and butter, etc. The demand is sometimes so great that there is much difficulty in meeting it. The fair sex are generally strongest in their prejudices against frog-eating. Their loathing is unconquerably overcome when it is pointed out to them by the old joke of pretending that it is chicken. After having eaten them and perceived the daintiness of the meat, their prejudices vanish, and it is as sometimes the case, the small boy who hunts the frog with the stick and basket, and sells them with their skins on in all their natural repulsiveness of appearance, rings the door-bell and offers frogs for sale, the housewife not unfrequently consents to purchase, but when the basket lid is lifted and the contents displayed, the old horror returns with its old force, and the shudder that follows closes the clasp of the purse that was half opened, and the disappointed boy is turned away to seek another customer.

EASILY DIGESTED.

The meat of the frog is delicate, nutritious and readily digested; its food is composed principally of insects, although the mammoth bullfrog is said to show its appreciation for the good things of life by swallowing young ducks and geese whole. When skinned it loses all of its repulsiveness, having a startling resemblance to a diminutive human frame. When winter comes the frog buries himself in the soft mud at the bottom of a pool or marsh, and there remains until the return of spring. When he emerges from his hibernation he immediately and considerably proceeds to fatten himself for the table of the epicure, and it is then that his troubles begin. If he stays in the water the risks threaten to swallow him up; if he comes to the surface the stork pounces upon him; if he quietly seats himself on the bank of his marshy home, and contentedly contemplates the beauties of the day, which he lives, he runs the risk of being started by the sharp report of a shotgun, and of sud-

dently finding himself raked fore and aft by a charge of No. 10 shot or the bullet of a rat-and-cat rifle. There are quite a number of professional gunners who eke out a subsistence by shooting and killing frogs.

THE FROG SHOOTER.

If he is sufficiently expert to kill without lacerating the hind-quarters, will find the shotgun, loaded with No. 10 shot, the best means of obtaining a good lot of frogs, but the rat-and-cat rifle is the best weapon for use in the hands of an inexperienced sportsman, the 22-caliber cartridge being employed. An old mine bank, ice pond or other small lake is the best place for shooting, the frog when wounded frequently escapes into the water beyond the reach of the pursuer. He will, however, come ashore in a short time, and where a body of water such as has been mentioned is selected the gunner can walk around it after wounding a frog, and on his next round will be apt to find the frog on the bank waiting for another shot. A crab net is also well calculated to assist in the capture of game at points where bushes or rocks prevent access to the place where the frog is shot.

It is impossible to mention all of the methods adopted in the capture of frogs. With the practice of fishing for them with red flannel for bait, the majority of people are familiar. On the Potomac flats, near Washington, there are men who go out at night with lanterns, nets and game-bags to gather supplies for the restaurants. The demand in that city is very large, and frogs are frequently sent there from as far west as Michigan.

THE FROG AS A TABLE DELICACY.

Is growing in favor with Boston citizens, and all the leading hotels make it a prominent feature of the cuisine. The principal market men and provision dealers have a supply constantly on hand, and the rare delicacy finds welcome places on the tables of our aristocratic citizens in the Back Bay District. The skinned frogs are kept on the stalls in tin kettles, with ice around them to preserve them from spoiling, and are readily sold at prices varying with their sizes. A big eight-inch frog readily sells for a quarter, and the demand for them in the markets is said to be increasing at a pace commensurate with the growth of their popularity at hotels and restaurants.

There has been considerable discussion as to whether or not any part except the hind legs of the frog was proper to be eaten, but as there is nothing but skin on any part but the hind legs, the discussion seems to be a waste of words. So far as the other meat is concerned there is no reason whatever why as much of it as is to be found should not be eaten as of the hind legs. The frog breathes not only by means of his lungs, but also through his skin. It is, therefore, necessary for him to keep near the water to moisten his cuticle, as a fish moistens his gills.

The frog has no ribs, and is therefore unable to breathe by alternate expansion and contractions of his chest. He first swallows the air, and then shuts his mouth to force it into the lungs. If a frog's mouth is held open he is soon suffocated. For this reason a dinner as a plague to the Egyptians, who evidently had not been educated up to the point of eating him, and therefore did not know what to do with him. He was also a favorite of the fable writers of olden time, who represented him in various lights, sometimes wise, sometimes foolish, but even when he is at the worst it is weakness rather than wickedness that he is accused of. In one instance, with a weakness almost human, he sighs for a king, and when the good-natured king threw him one of the modern sort, a King Log, he kept on sighing until he got a thoroughgoing king of the stork kind, who ate him up as an instance of his paternal regard. Later on in the course of time the frog appears in the nursery ditty, where the story of his persistence in wooing, despite his mother's prohibition, and the disastrous consequences which ensued, are pathetically told.

THE QUAIL.

How the Mother Quail Brings Up Her Brood.

[San Jose Mercury.]

Those persons who have noticed the large flocks of quails apparently but a single bird—that are found in the summer and autumn, have wondered how one bird could hatch such a number of young, or could provide for them when hatched. The explanation as to the number is often given that two or more birds have laid in the same nest, while it has been generally assumed that the parents proportioned their diligence and assiduity to the numbers dependent upon them. The writer has several times had the opportunity of observing the quail pursued by our valley quails, and has been greatly interested in it. After pairing off in the spring the female quail selects some secluded place for her housekeeping arrangements, and lays her eggs, varying in number from fifteen or twenty to two or three times that number. The theory that two or more birds unite to produce the large broods seen is quite unnecessary, as we have seen a pair keep a coop in which the hen laid seventy-five eggs without showing any disposition to set. Probably in a wild state, and compelled to range for food, the production would be less; but we see no reason for supposing that the quail, in its comparatively favorable surroundings, could not hatch three or four dozen eggs.

THE PLACE SELECTED FOR THE NEST.

Is usually some cavity or depression in the soil, by the side of a stone, where some plant has been partially uprooted, or in the track of an animal. The eggs are not distributed in a layer, as with domestic fowls, but are piled one above another as they would be in a small basket. Upon this pile of eggs the hen establishes herself, while her watchful rod stations himself upon some neighboring eminence—a fence, rock or tree—and looks out for intruders, occasionally relieving his spouse by covering the eggs while she is hunting a hasty meal. For twenty-seven days the little bird keeps her patient vigil, and then the reward is hers. A host of downy, bright-eyed, restless beauties swarm about her. A peculiar note apprises the father of the event, and with wild excitement he flies from his perch to the nursery and back, his every gesture and note betokening his enhanced importance and his anxiety. But a few hours from the first symptoms of life in the eggs till all of the brood are out, at least all that are to make a successful exit, and all of the mother's life may yet be in the eggs remaining in the nest, what infants there may be still picking at their prison walls, she does not concern herself. The wants of those that are in sight, she satisfies with a few pecks of earth for every faculty; and as indifferent to what she may be leaving, as though they were pebbles and not

HER STRUGGLING OFFSPRING.

She starts with such a can follow, and those she leaves behind are left forever. And how comes the explanation as to how this hungry horde is fed. A moment's observation makes it plain. Each little quail does his own foraging. Along walks the mother, with head erect and eye alert, for either food or danger, and for a space of two or three yards on either side travel the quail. Everything that comes before the little quail that looks as though it might be food is picked up—seeds, bits of sticks, of leaves, gravel, insects, and their eggs, small worms—all are tested, and by some means, as swift as it is unerring, the edible is swallowed and that which is not is dropped. Occasionally, by a scratch, the mother uncovers a bonanza of ants' eggs, seeds or small grubs, and with a cluck her brood are called to the treasure; but quail, really, is a real peculiar to her mission, she keeps them within a few feet of herself as she takes her cautious and watchful way. Fifteen or twenty minutes of this foraging, and with a marvelous appreciation of the feelableness of her brood, she calls them to her, and a half-hour siesta renews their vigor, and the march continues. And so on with intervals of feeding and of rest, with a wider range and longer periods of foraging, as their strength increases, she brings forward her progeny. From the first marvelously swift, in a very few days they make quite a flight, and are soon able to escape or elude most of their natural enemies. In nothing is

THE INSTINCT OF THE MOTHER.

Quail more noticeable than in that which teaches them to abandon her for the security of the many. From the moment when she walks away from her half-hatched

offspring, the same spirit guides all her movements and determines her every action. Is one of her brood crippled or feeble, she makes for him no delay. Her movements conform to the capacity of the strong and the vigorous. To pause for the feeble is to peril the strong. Observe one of these waifs this inveterate mother leave behind her under the shelter of a leaf, or a bunch of grass, you will find him in a slumber apparently as profound as that of death. Pick him up and a feeble struggle all that shows his consciousness. Lay him down and he will dart away for a few feet, and in a moment he is again sleeping as before. Mark the spot, and an hour later you will find him dead—that little life so shortly run has passed away, as painlessly as that of a flower. And so, holding together the strong and abandoning the feeble, the mother winnows out the weaklings of her brood. Each day, with a longer circuit and a wider range, is the test applied and the feeble abandoned, until only those equally strong, equally vigorous, remain. No more apt illustration of the modern doctrine of "selection"—of the "survival of the fittest"—can be found than in the career of a brood of young quails, and this is why our hunters always find all the birds of a covey alike perfect, active and vigorous.

THE WORD OF A KHAN.—Hulaku, the grandson of the great Genghis Khan, exceeded even the first Caliphs in religious respect for the sanctity of his word, and it is said that he invariably refused to make a promise "till the possibility of fulfilling it became absolutely indubitable." In the winter of 1257 he laid siege to the city of Baghdad, and after planting his battering-rams, demanded an unconditional surrender, with the threat that both the Caliph and his subjects would be made to repent it if the gates were not opened before night. The defenders hesitated, but on the following day the Tartars erected a lofty gallows-tree, and the frightened Caliph preferred to come to terms. The magnitude of his city seemed to soften the heart of the conqueror, for the ominous scaffold was removed; but, after a private consultation with his captains, Hulaku concluded that, after all, something or other must be done to redeem his word. So, after enjoying the hospitality of the Caliph for a day or two, they marched him to headquarters, and instead of hanging him, sewed him up in a leather bag and dragged him across-tiles till "every joint and bone in his body was pounded as in a mortar," and instead of burning the inhabitants with their city, they brained eight hundred thousand of them, and flung them into the Tigris, till the river was actually choked with corpses. Andrew Crichton (History of Arabia, vol. ii, p. 45) adds that the number of the slain did not even include the victims of the neighboring villages!

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

CHICKEN A LA CREME.—Take a pair of chickens, clean out and cut them up for a fricassee. Slice a small onion, add a small bunch of summer savory, tied, that may be taken out easily, a very little salt; put in a saucepan, cover with boiling water, allow slowly until done. Then make a thickening of cream or milk and flour, season with butter, pepper and salt, boil together a few minutes. Have ready baked some cream crust; it should be rolled thin, cut in squares and laid on the dish; on this pour the chicken and gravy, and serve while hot. Cream crust is the least objectionable crust made. Take either sour or sweet cream, and stir in as much sifted flour as will make a stiff paste, and add a little salt; if the cream is sour dissolve in it some soda in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a pint of cream; if sweet cream, one half as much soda; mold this as little as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Palmer & Sepulveda,

DRUGGISTS,

Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.

Special attention given to Compounding Prescriptions—accuracy and absolute purity guaranteed.



Imperial Parliament Papers,
Fairchild's Gold Pens and
Pencils,
Drawing Papers, with Instruments;
Photograph Albums,
Anthograph Albums,
Birthday Cards,
Blank Books, all kinds.

School Books and School Supplies.

ENVELOPES (all sizes), a very large supply;
WRITING PAPERS—the best in the market;
BALL PROGRAMMES and MENU CARDS;
PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, of all kinds;
Choice line of VISITING CARDS

PRINTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Nos 208-210 J street, : : : : Sacramento

W. P. COLEMAN,

No. 325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM \$500 UP.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FRAME DWELLING.

Nearly New; All Modern Improvements; Lot Well Graded, and Centrally Located.

FRED. MASON,

MANUFACTURER OF

CUSTOM SHIRTS,

No. 228 J STREET, SACRAMENTO.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE OF CARPETS!

Making Room for the Fall Season.

Brussels Carpet, from 67 cents upwards. Ingrain Carpets, from 25 cents upwards.

BEN COHEN, Nos. 419 and 421 J Street, Sacramento

OLDEST BOX FACTORY ON THE PACIFIC COAST, ALL KINDS OF BOXES ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

CAPITAL BOX FACTORY, CORNER SECOND AND Q STREETS, DEPT. J ST., bet. Front and Second (next door to W. R. Strong & Co.) MID-DELS & CO. 417-16m

PRESCRIPTIONS!

BOSTON DRUG STORE, CORNER THIRD AND J STS., SACRAMENTO, CAL.